

### **REMARKS**

This Amendment and Response and the following remarks are intended to fully respond to the Office Action mailed January 7, 2009. In that Office Action, claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-30 were examined and all were rejected. Specifically, claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. App. Publ. No. 2004/0010696 to Cannon et al. (hereinafter, "Cannon") in view of "Login-less Simplified Transaction Tool" (hereinafter, "IBM"). Claims 6, 16, and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon and IBM in view of U.S. Pat. App. Publ. No. 2003/0115342 to Lortz (hereinafter, "Lortz"). Finally, claims 7-10, 17-20, and 27-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon and IBM in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,216,229 to Fischer in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,434,399 to Kamperschroer. Reconsideration of these rejections, as they might apply to the original and amended claims in view of these remarks, is respectfully requested.

In this Amendment and Response, claims 1, 5, 7, 11, 15, 17, 21-22, and 24-30 have been amended. No claims have been cancelled. Claims 13 and 23 remain cancelled. Therefore, claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-30 remain present for examination. Claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-30 are in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

### **Interview Summary**

The Applicants would like to thank Examiner Moran for his time and cooperation in the telephonic interview held on April 1, 2009 with Applicants' Representative, namely, Elizabeth J. Reagan. During the interview, the Applicants' Representative discussed the novelty and non-obviousness of the present disclosure. The Applicants' Representative also discussed how the present disclosure is different from the cited references. Proposed claim amendments were also discussed. No agreement was reached. Again, the Applicants would like to thank Examiner Moran for his time and assistance.

### **Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103(a): Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30**

Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon in view of IBM. The Applicants respectfully disagree and

traverse these rejections. The Office Action has failed to state a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the references must teach or suggest each and every one of the claim elements to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. See MPEP §§ 2142, 2143.03; *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385 (C.C. P.A. 1970). In addition, *KSR International Company v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741 (2007), requires that there “must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” (Emphasis added.) Further, “[A] patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art.” *KSR Int’l Co.*, 127 S. Ct. at 1741. Cannon in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest each and every one of the claim elements. Further, Cannon in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest the claims as amended herein.

For example, with respect to claim 1, Cannon in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest, at a minimum:

...  
*presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in the identity information document based on the intended receiving system, wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the intended receiving system;*  
*selecting identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises a subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the intended receiving system;*  
 ....

*Claim 1, supra (as amended).*

Cannon provides for the establishment of trust in an individual’s identity in a transaction with a transaction entity “based on secure biometric data such as a captured print.” *Cannon*, at [0006]. Cannon thus uses a “print” to establish trust in the individual’s identity:

A method for establishing trust in an identity of an individual in a transaction with a transacting entity includes: detecting a *sample print* of the individual at an identification device, generating a *print document* that includes identity data associated with the individual, a *reference print* associated with the individual, and the detected *sample print*, and sending the generated *print*

document to a terminal. At the terminal, the method includes forwarding the *print document* to an identity service provider. The method further includes retrieving a *database print* associated with the individual from a database, extracting minutia data from the *reference print*, *sample print*, and *database print*, determining a score indicative of a match condition of the extracted minutia data, and determining whether to trust the identity of the individual based on the score.

*Cannon, at [0007] (emphasis added).*

While Cannon refers to “creating an identity document,” this “identity document” is a “print” obtained through the use of “an inexpensive piezoelectric sensor element for obtaining biometric data or information, such as for a print . . . .” *Cannon, at [0030]*. Indeed, Cannon defines “print” as: “Print can be any type of print including, but not limited to, a print of all or part of one or more fingers, palms, toes, foot, hand, etc. A print can also be a rolled print, a flat print, or a slap print. The term ‘print data’ or ‘print information’ refers to digital data representative of an image of a print (e.g., a bitmap or other type of file or data structure).” *Cannon, at [0030]*. The “identity document” of Cannon is thus different from claim 1’s “presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in the identity information document based on the intended receiving system, wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the intended receiving system . . . .”

Cannon’s “print document” is created from “biometric data,” such as from a print of “all or part of one or more fingers, palms, toes, foot, hand, etc.” *Cannon, at [0030]*, and thus does not teach or suggest, for example, “presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity store.” Instead, the “print document” in Cannon is created from biometric data for the object printed, such as a “finger, palm, toe, foot, hand, etc.” and thus has no teaching of “presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store.” Rather, the entire “finger, palm, toe” in Cannon is provided for creating the “print document.” Further, because Cannon relies on a “print document” created from “biometric data,” Cannon provides no teaching or suggestion of, for example, “a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in the identity information document . . . wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection *allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the intended receiving system . . . .*” Rather, as noted, Cannon provides not for having a principal

“select information to include in the identity information document” which “allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information . . . ,” but, instead, merely uses an “inexpensive piezoelectric sensor element for obtaining biometric data or information, such as for a print . . . .” *Cannon, at [0030]*. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in Cannon of “selecting identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the identity information document . . . .”

Accordingly, Cannon fails to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 1. Further, the IBM reference fails to cure these deficiencies. The IBM reference provides for an online application process in which an applicant is not required to log on to the application system. Instead, “(1) The applicant obtains a Digital Certificate from a civil Certificate Authority. (2) The applicant makes a user registration before submitting an application. Using a web browser, the applicant downloads a user registration form (HTML form) from the website of the government office, and input user information such as their name, address, phone number, and e-mail address. (3) Data is converted to an XML file, signed by XML-Signature, and then submitted to the server. (4) The XML-Signature is verified upon whether the applicant has a private key . . . (5) Using a browser, the applicant downloads the application form . . . (6) Data is converted to an XML file . . . .” *IBM, at 1*. The IBM reference therefore verifies the “XML-Signature accompanying a user registration form, in which information on the user registration form is entered by the user.” With respect to claim 1, IBM thus does not teach or suggest at least:

...  
*presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in the identity information document based on the intended receiving system, wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the intended receiving system;*  
*selecting identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises a subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the intended receiving system;*  
 ...

*Claim 1, supra (as amended).*

The IBM reference's discussion of verifying the "XML-Signature" thus provides no teaching or suggestion of "presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in the identity information document . . . allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information . . . selecting identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store . . . ."

Accordingly, Cannon in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 1, and allowance of this claim is therefore respectfully requested. While the above discussion shows that Cannon in view of IBM fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 1, amendments to claim 1 are made in the interest only of forwarding the prosecution of this application to allowance and are not necessarily made to address the Office Action's rejections based on the cited references. Amendments are therefore made without prejudice. Because claims 2-6 depend on allowable base claim 1, these claims are also allowable, and such action is also respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not addressed herein.

In addition, for at least the reasons set forth above, Cannon in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 21. For example, Cannon in view of IBM fail to disclose or suggest at least the following with respect to claim 21:

...  
*presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store for a principal using an initiating system to select information to include in an identity information document based on an intended recipient, wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the intended recipient; selecting identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in a first identity information document and a second identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises first and second subsets of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to a first recipient and the second subset of identity information is specific to a second recipient that is different from the first recipient;*  
 ....

*Claim 21, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).*

Further, Cannon in view of IBM fail to disclose or suggest, for example, “sending the first identity information document to the first recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the first recipient and sending the second identity information document to the second recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the second recipient.” Indeed, the Office Action states that “Cannon does not explicitly disclose the document is sent to establish an identity of the principal at the recipient. Although, it is inherent that a user had to be previously registered and verified with the IDSP. IBM discloses the document is sent to establish to identity of the principal at the recipient (paragraphs 2-3).” *Office Action, 01/07/2009, at 4.* However, the Applicants do not agree because IBM does not teach, for example, the claimed “first identity information document” or “second identity information document,” much less does it teach “sending the first identity information document to the first recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the first recipient and sending the second identity information document to the second recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the second recipient.” Instead, IBM relates only to verifying the XML-Signature based upon whether the user has a private key: “(4) The XML-Signature is verified upon whether the applicant has a private key . . . .” *IBM, at 1.*

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Cannon in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 21. This claim is therefore allowable. Because claims 22 and 24-30 depend on allowable base claim 21, these claims are also allowable, and such action is respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not addressed herein. As noted, while the above discussion shows that Cannon in view of IBM fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of these claims, amendments to the claims are made in the interest only of forwarding the prosecution of this application to allowance and are not necessarily made to address the Office Action’s rejections based on the cited references. Amendments are therefore made without prejudice.

In addition, with respect to claim 11, Cannon in view of IBM fail to disclose or suggest at least the following:

...  
 select identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in the identity information document, *wherein the selected identity information comprises a predetermined subset of identity information relating to*

*a principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the predetermined subset of identity information is specific to an intended recipient and is automatically selected for inclusion in the identity information document;*

....

*Claim 11, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).*

Cannon thus does not disclose or suggest, at a minimum, “automatically” selecting the “subset of identity information” that is “specific to an intended recipient” for “inclusion in the identity information document” where the identity information is selected “from a self-identity information store.” Rather, Cannon, as noted, relates to merely creating a “print” obtained through the use of “an inexpensive piezoelectric sensor element for obtaining biometric data or information, such as for a print . . .” *Cannon*, at [0030]. There is thus no teaching or suggestion in Cannon of “*select identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in the identity information document . . .*” (Emphasis added.) Therefore, Cannon necessarily fails to teach or suggest “wherein the selected identity information comprises a predetermined subset of identity information relating to a principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the predetermined subset of identity information is specific to an intended recipient and is automatically selected for inclusion in the identity information document.” The Office Action points to Cannon at paragraph “[0071], lines 7-10” for teaching “the identity information is selected based upon which application the identity document is being used with), the selected identity information comprises a predetermined subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the predetermined subset of identity information is specific to a recipient ([0071] lines 7-10) . . .” *Office Action*, 01/07/09, at 3-4. However, the Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited portions of Cannon provide no teaching or suggestion, at a minimum, of “*select identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in the identity information document . . . wherein the predetermined subset of identity information is specific to an intended recipient and is automatically selected for inclusion in the identity information document . . .*” (Emphasis added.)

Further, the IBM reference fails to cure these deficiencies. With respect to claim 11, the IBM reference fails to disclose or suggest:

....  
select identity information from a self-identity information store for

*inclusion in the identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises a predetermined subset of identity information relating to a principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the predetermined subset of identity information is specific to an intended recipient and is automatically selected for inclusion in the identity information document;*

....

*Claim 11, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).*

The IBM reference, as noted, provides merely for verifying the “XML-Signature” and having a user submit an application: “(1) The applicant obtains a Digital Certificate from a civil Certificate Authority. (2) The applicant makes a user registration before submitting an application. Using a web browser, the applicant downloads a user registration form (HTML form) from the website of the government office, and input user information such as their name, address, phone number, and e-mail address. (3) Data is converted to an XML file, signed by XML-Signature, and then submitted to the server. (4) The XML-Signature is verified upon whether the applicant has a private key . . . (5) Using a browser, the applicant downloads the application form . . . (6) Data is converted to an XML file . . .” *IBM, at 1*. The IBM reference thus provides no teaching or suggestion of, for example, “select identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in the identity information document, . . wherein the predetermined subset of identity information is specific to an intended recipient and is automatically selected for inclusion in the identity information document.”

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Cannon in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 11. This claim is therefore allowable. Because claims 12 and 14-16 depend on allowable base claim 11, these claims are also allowable, and such action is respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not addressed herein. As noted, while the above discussion shows that Cannon in view of IBM fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of these claims, amendments to the claims are made in the interest only of forwarding the prosecution of this application to allowance and are not necessarily made to address the Office Action’s rejections based on the cited references. Amendments are therefore made without prejudice.

For at least the above reasons, claims 1-6, 11-12, 14-16, 21-22, and 24-30 are allowable. Thus, the Applicants respectfully request the allowance of these claims.



**Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103(a): Claims 6, 16, and 26**

Claims 6, 16, and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon and IBM in view of Lortz. The Applicants respectfully disagree and traverse these rejections. The Office Action has failed to state a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the references must teach or suggest each and every one of the claim elements to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. *See* MPEP §§ 2142, 2143.03; *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385 (C.C. P.A. 1970). In addition, *KSR International Company v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741 (2007), requires that there “must be some *articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning* to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” (Emphasis added.) Further, “[A] patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art.” *KSR Int’l Co.*, 127 S. Ct. at 1741. Cannon and IBM in view of Lortz fail to teach or suggest each and every one of the claim elements. Further, Cannon and IBM in view of Lortz fail to teach or suggest the claims as amended herein.

Because claims 6, 16, and 26 depend from allowable base claims 1, 11, and 21, respectively, *see* discussion *supra*, claims 6, 16, and 26 are patentable over Cannon and IBM in view of Lortz. Allowance of claims 6, 16, and 26 is therefore respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of claims 6, 16, and 26 are not acquiesced to even though they are not addressed herein. Further, Cannon and IBM in view of Lortz fail to disclose or suggest at least the following:

...  
*presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in the identity information document based on the intended receiving system, wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the intended receiving system;*  
*selecting identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises a subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the intended receiving system;*

...

*Claim 1, supra (as amended) (upon which claim 6 depends).*

...

select identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in the identity information document, *wherein the selected identity information comprises a predetermined subset of identity information relating to a principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the predetermined subset of identity information is specific to an intended recipient and is automatically selected for inclusion in the identity information document;*

...

*Claim 11, supra (as amended) (emphasis added) (upon which claim 16 depends).*

...

*presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store for a principal using an initiating system to select information to include in an identity information document based on an intended recipient, wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the intended recipient; selecting identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in a first identity information document and a second identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises first and second subsets of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to a first recipient and the second subset of identity information is specific to a second recipient that is different from the first recipient;*

....

*Claim 21, supra (as amended) (emphasis added) (upon which claim 26 depends).*

For at least the above reasons, claims 6, 16, and 26 are allowable. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request the allowance of claims 6, 16, and 26.

**Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103(a): Claims 7-10, 17-20, and 27-30**

Claims 7-10, 17-20, and 27-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and Kamperschroer. The Applicants respectfully disagree and traverse these rejections. The Office Action has failed to state a prima

facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the references must teach or suggest each and every one of the claim elements to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. *See* MPEP §§ 2142, 2143.03; *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385 (C.C. P.A. 1970). In addition, *KSR International Company v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741 (2007), requires that there “must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” (Emphasis added.) Further, “[A] patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art.” *KSR Int’l Co.*, 127 S. Ct. at 1741. Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer fail to teach or suggest each and every one of the claim elements. Further, Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer in further view of Kamperschroer fail to teach or suggest the claims as amended herein.

For example, with respect to claim 7, Cannon fails to disclose or suggest at least the following:

...  
 receiving a signed identity information document from the originator, wherein the identity information document contains selected identity information comprising a subset of identity information relating to the originator and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the recipient;  
 determining whether the subset of identity information in the identity information document is reliable;  
 saving the subset of identity information in a recognized identity information store stored in a memory if the identity information is determined to be reliable;  
 determining whether to verify the subset of identity information if the subset of identity information is not reliable; and  
 if the identity information is not reliable, saving the subset of identity information in the recognized identity information store at the recipient with a flag indicating the identity information is not reliable.

*Claim 7, supra (as amended).*

As discussed, Cannon provides for the establishment of trust in an individual’s identity in a transaction with a transaction entity “based on secure biometric data such as a captured print.” *Cannon*, at [0006]. Cannon provides no teaching or suggestion of, for example, “determining whether the subset of identity information in the identity information document is reliable; saving the subset of identity information in a recognized identity information store stored in a

memory if the identity information is determined to be reliable; determining whether to verify the subset of identity information if the subset of identity information is not reliable; and if the identity information is not reliable, saving the subset of identity information in the recognized identity information store at the recipient with a flag indicating the identity information is not reliable.” Indeed, the Office Action states that “[t]he combination of Cannon and IBM *does not explicitly disclose* to determine whether to verify the identity information if the identity information is not reliable.” *Office Action, 01/07/2009, at 6 (emphasis added)*. Further, the Office Action states that “[t]he combination *does not explicitly disclose* if the identity information is not reliable, save the identity information in the recognized identity information store with a flag indicating the identity information is not reliable.” *Office Action, 01/07/2009, at 7 (emphasis added)*. However, the Office Action points to Fischer as disclosing “determine whether to verify the identity information if the identity information is not reliable (column 11 – lines 18-35),” *Office Action, 01/07/2009, at 7*, and points to Kamperschroer as disclosing “if the identity information is not reliable, save the identity information in the recognized identity information store with a flag indicating the identity information is not reliable (column 10 – lines 53-57, Fig. 7, Fig. 8).” *Office Action, 01/07/2009, at 7*.

However, the Applicants respectfully disagree that Fischer and Kamperschroer teach the missing elements. Fischer relates to providing a way to “prompt[ ] a user to voluntarily escrow password or other secret information for later retrieval by entering a series of information uniquely describing himself or herself.” *Fischer, at 2:47-50*. The portions of Fischer cited by the Office Action provide for determining “whether the applicant is or is not an imposter,” *Fischer, at 11:18-35*, and thus do not teach or suggest “determining whether to verify the subset of identity information if the subset of identity information is not reliable; . . .” Fischer does not teach “determining whether to verify,” but, rather, teaches, at most, actually determining whether the applicant is or is not an imposter in fact: “[T]he routine branches to block 2100 to request additional credentials as needed from the applicant in order to resolve the identification ambiguity. Such additional information may include a request for a source of digital biometrics (e.g., a digitized photograph) that may have been referenced by hash in the escrow record and not included in the initial application . . .” *Fischer, at 11:33-38*. There is no teaching in Fischer, for example, of *determining whether to verify if the applicant is or is not an imposter*.

Fischer therefore fails to teach or suggest at least: “determining whether to verify the subset of identity information if the subset of identity information is not reliable; . . .”

Further, the Applicants respectfully disagree with the Office Action’s statement that Kamperschroer discloses “if the identity information is not reliable, save the identity information in the recognized identity information store with a flag indicating the identity information is not reliable (column 10 – lines 53-57, Fig. 7, Fig. 8).” *Office Action, 01/07/2009, at 7.*

Kamperschroer relates to providing methods for “subscribing telecommunication devices at cooperating stations connectable to the telecommunication devices on the basis of wireless telecommunication in wireless telecommunication systems . . .” *Kamperschroer, at 9:25-29.* A logon procedure is used with a selected base station. *Kamperschroer, at 9:30-39.* The cited portions of Kamperschroer relate to “storing the receiving (found) base stations on the basis of base-station-specific information and of storing the base stations marked as invalid for the logon procedures shown in FIGS. 7 and 8.” *Kamperschroer, at 10:53-57; FIGS. 7 & 8.*

Kamperschroer thus merely teaches storing the invalid base stations “on the basis of base-station-specific information” and provides no teaching or suggestion of at least saving the “subset of identity information” in the “recognized identity information store at the recipient,” for example. Further, there is no teaching in Kamperschroer of saving the identity information “with a flag indicating the identity information is not reliable.” Rather, as shown in Figures 7 and 8, invalid base stations are simply handled by “Set base station as ‘invalid’.” FIGS. 7 & 8 (at S5). There is no teaching of, for example, saving a subset of identity information in the “recognized identity information store at the recipient.”

Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer thus fail to teach or suggest at least the following with respect to claim 7:

...  
 receiving a signed identity information document from the originator, wherein the identity information document contains selected identity information comprising a subset of identity information relating to the originator and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the recipient;  
 determining whether the subset of identity information in the identity information document is reliable;  
 saving the subset of identity information in a recognized identity information store stored in a memory if the identity information is determined to be reliable;

determining whether to verify the subset of identity information if the subset of identity information is not reliable; and  
 if the identity information is not reliable, saving the subset of identity information in the recognized identity information store at the recipient with a flag indicating the identity information is not reliable.

*Claim 7, supra (as amended).*

Further, the Applicants respectfully submit that it is improper under *KSR International* to combine four separate and different pieces of art with separate and different motivations to combine to arrive at a conclusion of obviousness. As noted, *KSR International* provides that “a patent composed of several elements is *not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known* in the prior art.” *KSR Int’l Co.*, 127 S. Ct. at 1741 (emphasis added). The Office Action recites at least four separate and different motivations to combine Cannon with IBM, Lortz, Fischer, and Kamperschroer to demonstrate obviousness of claim 7, for example. See *Office Action*, 01/07/2009, at 4, 5, & 7. It is improper under *KSR* to demonstrate obviousness by showing that “each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art.” The Applicants therefore respectfully request withdrawal of the obviousness rejections of these claims under *KSR*.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 7. This claim is therefore allowable. Because claims 8-10 depend on allowable base claim 7, these claims are also allowable, and such action is respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not addressed herein. As noted, while the above discussion shows that Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer fail to disclose each and every limitation of claim 7, amendments to the claims are made in the interest only of forwarding the prosecution of this application to allowance and are not necessarily made to address the Office Action’s rejections based on the cited references. Amendments are therefore made without prejudice.

In addition, for at least the reasons set forth above, Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer also fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 17. For example, the cited references fail to teach or suggest at least:

...

receive a signed identity information document from an originator, wherein the signed identity information document contains selected identity information comprising a subset of identity information relating to the originator in the self-identity information store and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the recipient, determine whether identity information in the identity information document is reliable, *determine whether to verify the identity information if the identity information is not reliable*, and save the identity information in a recognized identity information store at the recipient if the identity information is determined to be reliable, and *if the identity information is not reliable, save the identity information in the recognized identity information store at the recipient with a flag indicating the identity information is not reliable*, the recognized identity information store being used for future recognition of the originator.

*Claim 17, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).*

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 17. This claim is therefore allowable. Because claims 18-20 depend on allowable base claim 17, these claims are also allowable, and such action is respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not addressed herein. As noted, while the above discussion shows that the cited references fail to disclose each and every limitation of claim 17, amendments to the claims are made in the interest only of forwarding the prosecution of this application to allowance and are not necessarily made to address the Office Action's rejections based on the cited references. Amendments are therefore made without prejudice.

Further, claims 27-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer. Because claims 27-30 depend from allowable base claim 21, *see* discussion *supra*, claims 27-30 are patentable over Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer. Allowance of claims 27-30 is therefore respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of claims 27-30 are not acquiesced to even though they are not addressed herein. Further, Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and further in view of Kamperschroer fail to disclose or suggest at least the following, as discussed above:

...

*presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store for a principal using an initiating system to select information to include in an identity information document based on an intended recipient, wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the intended recipient; selecting identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in a first identity information document and a second identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises first and second subsets of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to a first recipient and the second subset of identity information is specific to a second recipient that is different from the first recipient;*

....

*Claim 21, supra (as amended) (emphasis added) (upon which claims 27-30 depend).*

Further, the Applicants note that the Office Action has taken “Official notice” that “it would have been obvious and was well known in the art at the time of the invention to receive an input from a user into a graphical user interface. In view of the combination, one would have been motivated to allow user input to determine if a user was legitimate or if more information was required to ensure the correct identity of the user (Fischer – column 11 – lines 48-51).” *Office Action, 01/07/2009, at 8.* The Applicants do not necessarily agree with the Official Notice nor do they acquiesce to the statements made in the Office Action regarding the Official Notice. Nevertheless, since the cited references fail to teach the features of claims 7, 17, and 21 noted above, *see discussion supra*, and no additional references have been cited that compensate for the deficiencies in the cited references, the issue regarding the accuracy of the Official Notice is moot.

For at least the above reasons, claims 7-10, 17-20, and 27-30 are allowable. Thus, the Applicants respectfully request the allowance of these claims.

## **Conclusion**

This Amendment and Response fully responds to the Non-Final Office Action mailed January 7, 2009. It is recognized that the Office Action may contain arguments and rejections that are not directly addressed by this Amendment and Response due to the fact that they are



rendered moot in light of the preceding arguments in favor of patentability. Hence, the failure, if any, of this Amendment and Response to directly address an argument or comment raised by the Examiner should not be interpreted as reflecting the Applicants' belief that such argument or comment has merit. Furthermore, the claims of the present application may include other elements, not discussed in this Amendment and Response, which are not shown, taught, or otherwise suggested by the art of record. Accordingly, the preceding arguments in favor of patentability are advanced without prejudice to other bases of patentability.

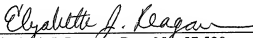
It is believed that no further fees are due with this Amendment and Response to the Non-Final Office Action. However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiencies or credit any overpayment with respect to this patent application to deposit account number 13-2725.

In light of the above remarks and amendments, the application is in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested. Should any additional issues need to be resolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attempt to resolve those issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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Elizabeth J. Reagan, Reg. No. 57,528  
MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.  
P.O. Box 2903  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-0903  
(303) 357-1644